

as an example of a "conscious" feeling of superiority acting as a compensation for a real inferiority, the nature of which the reviewer has not time to determine analytically, and about which he hesitates to speculate.

SHEPHERD IVORY FRANZ

Psychic Tendencies of To-Day. A. W. MARTIN. New York: Appleton, 1918. Pp. viii + 161.

The author, a clergyman, points out that he is not an adherent of any of the current cults or occultism, but without formal recognition of Freud's teachings and explanations of the psychopathology of everyday life, he adopts the latter mode of explanation of many of the conditions with which he deals. Compensation is one of the principles he uses. Tolerance indicates "a certain offensive superiority," only a part of our mental life "gets completely rationalized," and of a critic of one of the cults with which the author deals he says the heated terms used describe the critic's "own irritation, impotence and unworthiness."

New Thought is dealt with in a chapter in which there is also some consideration of Christian Science. Each of these movements is shown to be exclusive. Each is the know-all and the be-all. Their adherents are "simply extremists, people who in their reaction from that limited medical science of sixty years ago, which disregarded the power of mind, have gone over to the opposite extreme." Martin would not have these cults legislated out of existence, for he considers that we do not know everything. What has been proven should guide our conduct, and we should, for examples, resort to the reporting of infectious diseases, to the killing of rats to prevent plague, and to the extermination of mosquitoes. So long as the mental scientists do not kill people, and do not retard the efforts to healthful living they are harmless in most particulars, and in a few particulars they are valuable antidotes to a strict materialism. The reaction against materialism is what has given force to the occultism of certain types now rampant. "Sir Oliver Lodge and the Objective evidence for Life After Death" is thus explained, and we are advised to suspend judgment in the matter by the conclusion that "it may be that with fuller investigation of (a) the medium's mind and (b) the mind of the sitter, of (c) thought-transference, of (d) subliminal activity, that the spiritistic hypothesis will prove superfluous." The final chapter of the book, *Modern Materialism and Rebirth of the Immortal Hope*, is largely a thrust at crass materialism and an exposition and advocacy of sane ethics.

The book should do much to make a certain class of the thinking public take a better view of some of the vagaries of the present moment, but to the adherents of special cults it will doubtless have little appeal.

SHEPHERD IVORY FRANZ

Vegetative Neurology. HEINRICH HIGIER. (Trans. by W. M. Kraus.) New York: Nerv. & Ment. Dis. Publ. Co., 1919. Pp. vii + 144.

The sub-title of this monograph is "The Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacodynamics and Pathology of the Sympathetic and Autonomic Nervous Systems," which gives a better idea of the contents than the general title. The diversity of topics makes it impossible to give an abstract of the book, but in general it may be said that it contains much that should interest the psychologist who has leaning towards physiological explanations, or concomitant observations, of mental things. The part played by the sympathetic nervous system, or preferably the whole autonomic system, in the activities of the individual is very large. This system has not until recently received the attention it deserves, in its effects upon the modification of behavior, but with the allied endocrine organs we know that it is a determinant in emotional states and in emotional expression. Many so-called mental disturbances are now being understood to be dependent upon, if not caused by, deficiencies or exaggerations of activity of the glands of internal secretion and of the sympathetic system. Many can be "cured" by overcoming the disturbances of function.

About 300 titles are noted in the bibliography. Two of these are in English, and two are in French. The remainder do not indicate the predominance of the German mind in this field, but probably only the feeling of nationality of the author.

SHEPHERD IVORY FRANZ

Achievement Examination in Reading. (Sigma I For grades 1-3.)
An Intelligence Examination. (Delta I—For grades 1-3,
Delta II—For grades 3-9.) M. E. HAGGERTY. Yonkers-on-Hudson: World Book Company.

This publication comprises three tests which Haggerty has devised and which were used in the State Survey of Virginia. As indicated in the titles, the first test is primarily a test of reading, and the second and third of intelligence. Delta I is a simplification